

HARRIS.

One-Price, Square-Dealing,
CLOTHIER,

ST. LOUIS BLOCK,

MAIN STREET.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU

That year by year the habits of People vary as do the Fashions? Time was when about the only chance a man had to get a Suit of Clothing without paying four prices would be to haggle for an hour, and finally a spirit of compromise or fatigue induce the contending parties to compromise.

Different here, and it is our proud honor to state we were the Pioneers in this system of ONE PRICE. We have gone ahead of any of our competitors, and mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES. True there are some of the "How Much Will You Give" class of clothiers—those relics of barbaric clothing days—but their days are numbered; and ere many moons have come and gone they will be laid away and have joined the silent majority.

But talking of changes. Don't know it is time to change your Overcoat? Has not this storm suggested to you the propriety of looking at those Overcoats, the merits of which we have been proclaiming all the season? Take a look at some of our Fur Trimmed Overcoats. They will make your mouth water. That one at \$22.50 is a Bird! We have sold stacks of them already this season, and have stacks left.

Then we have a Fur-Collar Coat at \$15 that is a Gem. But all our Specialties are gems, and one of the first water is a coat, Otter Cuffs and Collar, English Beavercloth, which we are selling cheaper than we did last year, notwithstanding the fact that fur and cloth have both advanced in price.

We have several things in Underwear that would attract the attention of a connoisseur. Goods that formerly went for \$8 and \$10 can now be had for about half that money. We have many of those effects in Silk, Lace and Stripes that you cannot find in any place in Helena except—"You Know Where."

Another thing that will attract you is our stock of Nobby Cardigans. Without a doubt we can show two styles where you can find one elsewhere, while we show some styles that you cannot find as Fine in Quality anywhere. We mean this and stand ready to prove it!

Children grow to be Boys, Boys pass on to Manhood, but they must all be remembered. No matter how transitory their condition, we have 'em all, in all grades. All the Ladies will tell you: "The only place to buy Boys' Clothing is at Harris" and they know you can depend upon it.

Many things we would like to mention were our space not so limited, but we must say a word about our Neckwear. In this specialty

WE ARE THE BOSS.

Pshaw, they can't hold a candle to us! Just look at our line and you will agree. The Styles are the latest. We are not accountable for the Patterns, because our opinion is that the more ridiculous a garment, or the louder the pattern, the more apt to be considered as the "Proper Thing" this year. From the abbreviated "Chappie" Box Coat to the horrid "Banana" patterns that adorn our Vest and Neckties, as they are Stylish, we must wear them,

DONCHERKNOW.

HARRIS

The One-Price Clothier

ST. LOUIS BLOCK,

MAIN STREET.

BLACK BART CONFESSES.

The Murderer of Banker Fleischberg Gives a Detailed History of His Crimes.

A Record Showing That He Let No Chance Escape to Hold Up Trains.

But He is Not Responsible, Because He He Says His Head is Not All Right.

BESSEMER, Mich., Nov. 14.—Reimund Holzha, "Black Bart," on trial for the murder of Banker Fleischberg, of Belleville, Ill., and the robbery of the Gogebie stage, took the stand in his own defense to-day and made a confession. He admitted that he robbed the Milwaukee & Northern train six months ago and held up the Wisconsin Central train at Oudett, Wis., a month later, and waylaid the Gogebie stage and shot Banker Fleischberg.

Holzha says he worked on Oconto river for three years, and then desiring a change, went to Portland, Ore., for a short time. He then went up to the Puget sound by horse, where he worked in a mill for five months. He also spent eight weeks in riding about the country and was in the west altogether about eight months. While in Washington, territory, Holzha said, he was injured by his horse falling upon him, and that he lay unconscious for some time afterward, and that while his health previous to this accident had been good, since then it has been bad. He could not say just how, but it affected his whole system and particularly his head. Ordinarily he felt quite good, but these bad spells would come over him and would last probably a day, sometimes more. He said that during these spells he felt strange, but could not describe his feelings. During such spells his actions and any incidents or occurrences taking place at such time were all a blank afterward. He had several of these spells since his capture and probably had had a dozen or more since Holzha injured. Holzha said he remembered the day when he was arrested and who arrested him. He could not tell who he had held up in the stage. Holzha says he does not remember who was in the Gogebie stage, did not remember seeing either Fleischberg or the driver and failed to identify the watch and pocket book said to have belonged to Fleischberg. He claimed he had never seen Fleischberg's name on the pocket-book until his attention was directed to it by Howell. The attorney frustrated the prisoner somewhat when he said: "Why did you carry two guns, knowing you were liable to have one of these spells at any time, and shoot somebody?" Holzha seemed somewhat staggered by the directness of the question, but replied: "I carried the revolvers to protect myself from wild animals in the woods. I did not like to leave them anywhere, as I might not find them again." Holzha was the only witness for the defense. When he had concluded the defense rested.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN EUROPE
The First Exports to Germany Meet With Ready Sale.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Commercial Agent Smith of Mayence, Germany, reports the prevalence of high prices for meat in Germany, caused by a firm of butchers in Mayence, trying the experiment of importing live oxen from the United States; that arrangements have been made for the shipment from Illinois to Germany, of 900 head of oxen within two months. This is the first time live oxen from the United States have been imported into Germany. The first lot of cattle arrived the week preceding the report and the animals were sold at prices ten to fifteen per cent. less than German cattle, notwithstanding the heavy cost of transportation and the customs duty.

To Meet in Atlanta.
CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The executive committee of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to-day decided to accept the invitation tendered by the state and other officials of Georgia and hold the next convention in Atlanta. The officers say no action will be taken in the Iowa matter until they learn what stand the Iowa state unionists decide to take.

At the beginning of the executive committee's meeting to night, however, it was resolved to invite the Iowa members of the W. C. T. U., regardless of their sympathies with any political party, to meet and consult as to the best method of procedure in view of the withdrawal of the Iowa delegation, headed by Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Carhart, of Marion, Iowa, will furnish cards admitting to the privileges of the conference women who desire to adhere to the national W. C. T. U.

Entertaining Her Guests.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Prelates, presidents and delegates to the number of 600 were conveyed in carriages to-day to various points of interest in Baltimore and its environs. At 1 o'clock the party reached St. Marys Industrial school, and were welcomed by Monsignor McColgan, and Brother Alexis president of the institution. An entertainment was given by the boys. The music was furnished by the industrial school and at 2 o'clock a banquet was tendered the visitors and number of speeches were made, in which the institution and Baltimore and its clergy and its people came in for a large share of commendation.

The Reformers' Convention.
CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Reformers' convention nearly split up in a row this morning, the greenbackers claiming the committee on resolutions had not given them a fair show. The matter was finally smoothed over, however, and the day was consumed in a discussion of various needed reforms. To-night the convention ended its deliberations. It was decided the organization would be known as the "National Reform Party," and a committee was appointed to formulate an address setting forth its aims.

Swindled His Customers.
PONTIAC, Ill., Nov. 14.—Wm. Furselman, a prominent real estate and loan agent, has disappeared. A firm for whom he has done business claims that by means of forged mortgages he swindled them out of large sums. It is estimated the forged paper will exceed \$250,000.

AMONG THE PUGILISTS.

Lively Set-to in New York—McAuliffe Makes a Match.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A lively mill, eleven rounds, skin gloves, was fought yesterday in an east side resort between Charley Judge, of this city, and John Fowler, ex-featherweight champion of England. In the first five rounds Judge punched his opponent all over the ring, but after that the Englishman gained strength and began pounding Judge. In the eleventh he landed a terrific underhand cut on Judge, who at once claimed his jaw had been broken. Judge's friends were in a large majority, and tried to keep him going. A terrific din ensued, and finally Steve Brodie, the referee, decided the match a draw to prevent trouble. A row ensued and revolvers were drawn, but the pugnacious ones were finally subdued. Judge was badly punished.

McAuliffe and Daly to Meet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A fight has been arranged between Jack McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, and Mike Daly, of Bangor, Maine, to take place December 5, near Boston. Fifteen rounds with two-ounce gloves will be fought.

The Great John L.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—John L. Sullivan has made up his mind not to pay any attention to the challenge and letters issued by Dominick McCaffery.

HAVE JOINED THE LEAGUE.

The Brooklyn and Cincinnati Ball Clubs Leave the Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—At to-day's meeting of the National Base Ball league, consideration of the constitution was resumed. Section 35, which reads: "Releases of players from contract or reservation and future contracts with such players shall be regulated and governed by a national agreement of professional base ball clubs and league legislation made in pursuance thereof," was amended so as to read that: "No player without the consent of the club with which he is in contract or reservation can negotiate with any club; for his services; but if said consent is given said player may negotiate with any club for his services, and receive a money consideration therefor, which may be accepted by the releasing club." This action does away with the system of sales, over which there recently has been such a cry.

Just at nightfall a rumor crept about the many base ball men in the corridors that Brooklyn and Cincinnati had broken the deadlock in the association contest by withdrawing and joining the league. When President Byrne, of Brooklyn, and President Stern, of Cincinnati, were asked if the report was true, they admitted it was. Shortly after 7 o'clock the league convention adjourned for the night. President Young gave out the news of the day's work. The subject of contention during almost the entire day's session was the proposition to increase the salaries of the players from 25 to 50 per centum. Cleveland, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Washington, Boston and Philadelphia opposed it. Finally the deadlock was settled by the adoption of 40 per cent.

The next important change in the constitution was the complete abolition of the classification clauses. This action was treated upon in sections 30, 31 and 32, which were entirely wiped out. Section 3, of the constitution, which deals with the guarantee fund, was amended so as to make the bond of each club \$25,000 instead of \$5,000, the same to be paid in annual installments of \$1,000 a year. Section 59 was so amended that a postponed game can be played any time afterwards, but it was decided two games should not be played in one day without the prior consent of two-thirds of all the league clubs.

After these alterations the convention received the applications of the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs for membership. They were made out in the form required by the league constitution, and were referred to the board of directors, who reported favorably upon them. The clubs were then elected members by acclamation. The convention then proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. Young was re-elected president. P. De H. Robinson, of Cleveland, W. A. Remick, of Pittsburgh, W. F. Hewitt, of Washington, and Charles Byrne, of Brooklyn, elected directors. The members of the schedule committee, board of arbitration and the playing rules committee were also elected. It was resolved to hold next the annual meeting in New York and the spring schedule meeting in Cleveland early in March.

John Ward says the Brotherhood has purchased grounds for the new Brooklyn club. They are situated on the corner of Fulton street and the Manhattan Beach crossing, that city, and it is said the purchase price is \$100,000.

The American Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—In the American Base Ball association the balloting for president was continued during the greater part of to-day. Von Der Ahe remained firm. At 6 o'clock Byrne, of Brooklyn, and Stern, of Cincinnati, announced the resignation of their clubs from the association. The delegates of the Kansas City and Baltimore clubs retired from the room at the same time, and Von Der Ahe remained master of the situation. He accepted the resignation of the two clubs, but postponed the election of president of the association until to-morrow morning.

Denver to Have Plenty of Water.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—There has been almost a water famine in this city the past year. The rapid growth of Denver has far outstripped the present supply. A new company, with a backing of millions of eastern capital has been organized to pipe water in from an enormous reservoir they will build at the foot of the mountain range of the Rocky Mountains. The city council has agreed to grant the franchise at their meeting on Saturday next. This will insure an ample water supply for Denver for all time.

Changes in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—W. H. Welch, of Maryland, deputy auditor of the treasury, to-day tendered his resignation. A. D. Shaw, of Indiana, will be appointed to succeed him. The resignation of Judge Hench, of Indiana, chief of division in the comptroller's office has been accepted, and Frank Swaggart, of Logansport, Ind., is named as his successor.

Many Have Been Murdered.

ST. PETER, Minn., Nov. 14.—The bones of a man named Torgeson and his wife were found this morning in the smoldering embers of their home. Torgeson was afraid of banks and was known to have money in his house. There is a strong suspicion of murder.

THE BATTLE HAS BEGUN.

The Denver Silver Convention Prepares for the Fight for the White Metal.

The Time Come When America Must Lead the World in Unlimited Coinage.

Frenchmen Unloading Their Copper Holdings Cause a Heavy Break in the Foreign Markets.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—The silver convention adjourned this afternoon. The only business done at the meeting in the morning was the adoption of a series of resolutions. Over some of them there was considerable wrangling, but finally they were unanimously agreed upon. In the afternoon a permanent organization was formed, which will be known in the future as the Colorado Silver Association. Hon. H. A. W. Tabor was chosen president, and a vice-president was chosen from each county in the state. The preamble of the resolution goes on to state that the demonetization of silver sixteen years ago by this country and foreign powers was the result of a conspiracy of the few against the many, of the creditor class against the debtor class, of the bankers against the workers; that since the time mentioned the period has been marked by constantly declining prices of staple commodities and of all the products of the farm and shop, and also taking from the producers 30 per cent. of their gross production; that this condition of things has now been definitely traced by the most careful and reliable observers of the world to the destruction of more than one-half of its standard money, thereby increasing the use of and demand for silver; that efforts to remedy the ill-timed action have been met with predictions of evil to the people and to the nation. The resolutions declare in substance, that the time has fully come when a restoration must be made, and this can only be done by restoring the system of metal money coinage in effect prior to 1878, which in the past has proved so beneficial that congress on assembling pass an act for the demonetization of silver and for the free and unlimited coinage of the same; that until such time a demand is made for the coinage of \$4,000,000 per month, in accordance with the Bland bill; that the time has arrived when the United States can lead the way in the matter of free and unlimited coinage, and that by so doing will increase the prosperity of its people; that the present stringency of the money market in connection with the low price for all the products of labor, is convincing evidence that the money volume has not expanded with the increase in population; that the people generally insist upon the enforcement of these just demands.

A Break in Copper.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—London cables to the Metal Exchange to-day indicated a sudden break of nearly £2 in the foreign copper market. The decline had no effect on the local market. The facts in connection with to-day's break on the London exchange made it plain to the New York people that the French bankers who have held the stock of the French syndicate since its collapse have begun to unload their metal.

Mr. Harrison Looking for Ducks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The president left the city last night by way of the Baltimore & Potomac railway for a few days' duck shooting. It is not known exactly where he has gone, but it is supposed to one of the famous duck hunting grounds in Maryland in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay. Private Secretary Halford said to-day he could not tell where the president was, because he did not know. The president wanted a few days' uninterrupted recreation, and the only way he could have it was by keeping his movements secret.

The Farmers and the Tariff.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 14.—At the second day's session of the Farmers' congress, Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, president of the Woolgrowers' association, from a majority of the committee on resolutions, reported a resolution demanding that in case of continuance of the protective policy, all farm products shall be as fully protected as any article of manufacture. Wilburte, of Missouri, offered a minority report pledging the farmers of the United States to a reduction of the tariff and to a change of duties from the necessities to the luxuries of life, as far as possible. Both reports were laid over.

The Knights Meeting.

ATLANTA, Nov. 14.—The report of the committee on labor occupied the convention of the Knights of Labor this morning. It was decided that Saturday the convention go into committee of the whole to consider the state of the order. Several committees were appointed, but only routine work done.

At the afternoon session the report of the law committee was resumed. The most important change made was to allow the transfer of a local assembly to any other district assembly or to the general assembly, without the consent of either the district, national, trade or state assembly, as heretofore required.

The Company Refuses to Pay.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 14.—The sultan of Zanzibar refuses to entertain the demand of the East Africa company for indemnity to cover the losses suffered by the company because of the recent revolt. The demand for the payment of the subsidy promised by the company for the first experimental year of its operations. The company resists the demand and thinks the second year should be allowed it, on the ground that it is impossible to estimate the loss it suffered.

The Times Hearing.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Upon the reassembling of the Parnell commission this morning the cashier of a national bank testified as to the accounts kept in bank by members of the league. Biggar objected to the testimony as irrelevant. Justice Hannen suggested that Biggar be present when the counsel for the Times went over the accounts to prevent passing upon private business. Sir Henry James then resumed his argument in support of the charges made by the Times.

TWO COURTS AT BUTTE.

McIntosh Runs the Lawful One and Hamilton the Spurious.

BUTTE, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—To-day witnessed a still further complication of the court trouble. Judge McIntosh called the district court to order at 10 o'clock. A couple of prisoners who were out on bail were arraigned and Mrs. Stenberg, accused of dynamiting her husband, was one of these. She took twenty-four hours in which to plead. The court then asked Sheriff Sullivan to produce in court the prisoners, Schmitger and others whose cases were set for this morning. Sheriff Sullivan went out to the jail and demanded the prisoners of Jailer Griffiths. The latter absolutely declined to give them up to any one except John E. Lloyd. Sheriff Sullivan reported this action to the court and Judge McIntosh passed on to the consideration of routine business.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Hamilton, after a great deal of urging, started to hold his court in the probate court room. He attended to no business whatever, but simply announced that the district court of the second judicial district was open for business. He then took a recess until next Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

A NEW LIBRARY FOR CHICAGO.

A Millionaire Will Give a Quarter of a Million to the Gordon City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The will of the late John Creerar was admitted to probate to-day. It disposes of \$3,500,000 worth of personal property and real estate valued at \$20,000. To a number of cousins he leaves sums ranging from ten to twenty thousand dollars. A large number of bequests, ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000, are given to charities, hospitals, historical, scientific and literary societies, etc., and a number of friends. It gives \$100,000 to the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, the same amount to the trustees of that church, the income to be used for mission work, and \$100,000 for a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. The remainder of the estate, estimated to be worth \$2,250,000 is set apart for the erection and maintenance of a public library in the city of Chicago, to be known as the "John Creerar Library."

MAURICE SCHELL'S ROMANCE.

The Story of a German Who Killed a Man for an Incent.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—A romance in real life and one of unusual interest developed here to-day when Maurice Schell announced his intention of returning to Germany to marry Fraulein Marguereta Miller, the daughter of the Burgomaster of a town near Stuttgart. It was thirteen years ago that the couple were betrothed. One evening when they were returning from the Opera Edmund Von Wondel, an army officer, insulted the prospective bride. Schell challenged him to a duel and the combat occurred the next morning. Pistols were used, and Von Wondel was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Schell was badly wounded, but managed to escape. Since that time he has been in exile from his native land. He made a fortune in Kansas City, and when the statutes of limitation prevented him from being prosecuted for his crime, he has arranged to return to his home and complete his romance by marriage.

SMOKELESS POWDER PROBLEM.

The Chief of Ordnance Discusses it in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The subject of smokeless powder for military uses occupies a considerable space in the annual report of Brigadier-General Bonet, chief of ordnance. He says in part: "No American has yet submitted for trial a smokeless powder, and experiments with compressed powders have shown the same eccentricity as is developed abroad, tending to destroy confidence in the final production of a serviceable compressed powder cartridge. There is reason to believe from an application made to an officer of the ordnance department more than ten years ago, that smokeless powder originated in America, only to be brought to the attention of the world in foreign countries. In view of the present status of the powder question it is not deemed expedient to produce a small calibre rifle for compressed powder cartridges. Such rifle, however excellent in itself, would be inferior to the foreign army using smokeless powder and consequently unsatisfactory to the army and country at large. It is believed, however, that all the elements entering into the problem, except powder, are ready for use the moment this powder is obtained."

New Mexico's Great Storm.

CLAYTON, N. M., Nov. 14.—Don Louis Baen, a prominent Spanish sheepraiser of Ute Creek, has just arrived at this place and gives a very sad account of the late blizzard in that region. Five Mexican sheepherders perished in his neighborhood. The bodies of four of them have been found. The snow completely covers the ground from Clayton to the Canadian river, a distance of 125 miles. Many Mexican families are in a destitute condition, and owing to the heavy snow are unable to move from their places in order to lay in a supply of food. Mr. Baen thinks other bodies will be recovered as soon as the snow melts, as several men are missing.

Blown to Pieces.

WHITE ROCK, Colo., Nov. 14.—Yesterday evening, while blasting rock a short distance from this place, William Richardson, Ralph Shaffer and Lon Waltham were killed by the premature explosion of a charge of giant powder. The bodies of the men were blown twenty feet from the explosion and were terribly mangled.

Jefferson Davis Seriously Ill.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 14.—Information was received in this city to-day that ex President Jefferson Davis was seriously ill at his Briarfield plantation in Davis Bend, twenty miles below Vicksburg and his relatives have been telegraphed for.

THEIR SECRET IS OUT.

The Terrible Oath the Mormons Take Who Go Through the Endowment House.

Sworn to Avenge the Death of Joseph Smith and the Church Martyrs.

The Horrible Fate Which Awaits the One Who Reveals Church Secrets—The Priestly Rule.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 14.—On February 10 next there will be a municipal election in this city. It will be the first real contest between the Mormons and Gentiles for supremacy in city affairs. Both sides have canvassed the city and find many non-naturalized men eligible for citizenship. For several weeks past the courts have been daily employed making new citizens. Last Friday a Mormon named John More made application for admission. He swore he had been through the endowment house. Objection was made to his admission on the ground that parties going through there were compelled to take an oath which was incompatible with their becoming law abiding citizens. A continuance was granted till to-day to give the objector time to make proof. Six witnesses testified to-day, and revealed a state of facts that appalled the large crowd present in the court room. The witnesses were all men who had at one time in their lives been through the endowment house, but who have since apostatized from the church. They all swore positively that one of the oaths taken was to avenge the blood of Joseph Smith, the first president of the Mormon church, and all the church martyrs, on the government of the United States from the president down to the last man. The women took an oath not to interfere with the practice of polygamy on the part of their husbands. The penalty for revealing the secrets of the endowment house, or violating the oath, or apostatizing was death; the form of the penalty was by cutting the throat from ear to ear, by cutting out the heart and tongue or by disemboweling. The witnesses related specific instances in which men had been killed by order of the church and the details were harrowing. Every witness swore positively that he took the oath in the endowment house to obey the priesthood implicitly in all things spiritual, temporal, social political and financial. They swore further that they had obligated themselves to obey all church laws, in preference to all civil laws, and that their highest allegiance was to the church.

John Bond, one of the witnesses, swore he went through the endowment house in 1868 and was required to take an obligation which compelled him to obey every doctrine of the church, especially in opposition to the United States, under penalty of his life. He was also required to take an oath to avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation and teach this to his children and children's children to the latest generation. Martin B. Wardell took a similar oath about the same time. He said he was told if he revealed any secrets his throat would be cut and his bowels be torn out. He said the death penalty was enforced on a man named Green a number of years ago, and when some of the members of the band murmured, John A. Young said if they did not shut up they would be served in the same way. Andrew C. Green swore to the same obligations. He said he took an oath that the highest allegiance was to the Mormon church. Polygamy was the command of God and all must endorse it or be damned. The general teaching of the church is hostility to the laws of the land. Cahoon had heard the leaders of the church talk about the overthrow of the United States government. It is common for Wilford Woodruff, the present head of the church, to do this. All the witnesses spoke of murders they had either seen or heard of in consequence of these oaths.

CAUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

A Swindler Who Represented Himself as a Montanian Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Detectives to-night arrested Robt. E. Hall, known in Topeka, Kas., as Alexander, who is wanted in Pueblo, Col., for embezzlement. They found in his room four gold watches and several pieces of jewelry set with diamonds. He represented himself here as Fred C. Harper, cashier of the Bank of Sheridan, Montana, and used cards with that gentleman's name and official designation printed upon them. In his possession was a book of checks on the above named bank and the stubs disclosed the fact that a number of them have been drawn for considerable sums to the order of various persons. Many blank drafts on western banks were also discovered in his room.

Four More Cand dates.

SANTA FE, Nov. 14.—Anthony Joseph, New Mexico's delegate to congress, in an interview says that immediately upon the assembly of congress in December, he proposes to introduce an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico. It has already been tacitly understood between the delegates in congress from the territories of Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico that an omnibus bill for the admission of these territories shall be earnestly pushed forward. The most prominent members of congress are with us and have pledged themselves. I think New Mexico's chances exceedingly good.

Swindled the Peasants.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—At Wodawice to day the trial opened of sixty-five persons who are charged with swindling a large number of Galician peasants by inducing them to emigrate to America by false statements and then obtaining a commission on their passage money. Among the persons implicated are the commissary of police, comptroller of customs, an Hungarian judge and a number of customs guards.